

JPRS 82029

20 October 1982

# Vietnam Report

No. 2401



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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## VIETNAM REPORT

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### PHAM HUNG CHAIRS MEETING ON SOCIALIST PROPERTY

BK061659 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Pham Hung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers recently chaired a meeting in Hanoi to discuss plans for implementing resolution No 128-HDBT of the Council of Ministers. The resolution deals with measures for protecting socialist property and maintaining social order and safety. Attending the meeting were leaders of various central branches, sectors and mass organizations, chairmen of the people's committees, officers of defense organizations and the people's public security force, core cadres of control, inspection and interior organs and representatives of various courts from provinces and cities from Binh Tri Thien northward.

The meeting unanimously noted that after the 30-year war and the recent two border wars, Vietnam is faced with numerous difficulties. The country must strive to meet urgent requirements of the people's daily life, build socialist material and technical bases, strengthen national defense and society security, and at the same time, struggle to foil the multifaceted war of sabotage being conducted by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. In implementing the VCP Secretariat and the Council of Ministers' directives on protection of socialist property and maintenance of social order and safety, various sectors and localities, over the past years, have made great efforts and have scored initial achievements. However, they have seriously lost their vigilance.

In face of the enemy's schemes and activities to undermine us in various aspects, especially in economic domain, our systems of protecting production, property at warehouses, transportation and distribution centers have been loosely organized. Negative phenomena in economic and social management have not been wiped out. Corruption, waste and theft at organizations, enterprises, production and business establishments have not been scrupulously and promptly eliminated. Although great efforts have been made in tasks concerning the maintenance of social order and safety, shortcomings are still prevalent. Court trials have not been carried out promptly and scrupulously. They have not produced concrete results in educating the people and warning them of criminal acts. This situation has adversely affected production, market management and the stabilization of prices. It creates conditions for speculators, smugglers, hooligans and thieves to carry out their activities, and for the enemy to undermine our economy.

Delegates to the meeting reported on their experiences in tasks concerning leadership, supervision and measures to protect socialist property and maintain social order and safety in localities and sectors. They pointed out that their achievements were scored through the organization of a seething movement among various party organizations, administration offices, mass organizations and grassroots units. Achievements must also rely on the development of the people's right to collective mastery, the formulation of concrete plans and measures, the direct supervision by unit commanders and the local administration and the close coordination between sectors and mass organizations with the people's public security and military forces as a base and under the integrated and uniform leadership of various party committees.

Concluding the meeting, Pham Hung commended various sectors and localities for their efforts in reorganizing their internal networks to stir up the mass movement to strengthen the people's consciousness to participate actively in various tasks. This has brought about many initiatives which are aimed at struggling to protect socialist property and maintaining social order and safety effectively. He analysed the cause of the situation and stressed: the struggle to oppose criminals in order to protect socialist property and maintain social order and safety is a part of the struggle for "who will defeat whom" in the two paths [socialism and capitalism] to gain victory in the socialist transformation and socialist construction in our country. This task must be carried out in close association with the struggle to foil the multifaceted war of sabotage of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists against our country. As a result, various echelons of party committees, administration and mass organizations must positively and vigorously consolidate their organizations, strive to develop the economy and production in order to meet the requirements of the people's daily life. They must scrupulously implement various party and state principles on the economic and social management; amend internal regulations and production and business systems; protect warehouses and capital; and consistently carry out tasks concerning inspection and control in order to eliminate loopholes. Along with the resolute, prompt and strict measures to deal with acts violating socialist property and to suppress speculators, smugglers, hooligans and hoodlums, we must further heighten our vigilance to stop and foil all the enemy's schemes and acts to undermine our economy. This struggle is difficult and complex. It requires direct supervision by various echelons of party committees to strengthen the workers' right to collective mastery and the effectiveness of the administration in order to create a combined strength to carry out this task triumphantly. Heads of various sectors, localities and grassroots units must formulate plans to carry out the four systems promulgated by the government--the systems of responsibility, discipline, protecting of state property and the system of serving the people. They must strengthen education, economic and administration measures and apply coercive measures for the effectiveness of the protection of socialist property and the maintenance of social order and safety in a specific period. Various sectors such as the people's public security, control, inspection and court sectors must coordinate closely with one another to promptly and correctly eliminate and scrupulously punish all masterminds and leaders of gangsters who violate socialist property and disrupt social order.

Pham Hung expressed his belief that with the abundant experiences drawn during the past years and with their firm understanding of and determination in implementing the guiding thoughts and measures specified in resolution No 128-HDBT of the Council of Ministers, various sectors and localities will surely score new achievements in the tasks of protecting socialist property and maintaining social order and safety, thereby stabilizing further the economic and social situation and contributing concretely to fulfilling the 1982 state plan and the 5-year 1981-85 plan triumphantly.

CSO: 4209/23

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ACTIVITIES OF WORKER CONTROL COMMITTEES REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Aug 82 p 4

[Article: "Many Worker Control Committees and Inspection Units Conduct Effective Activities"]

[Text:] The entire country has 13,237 worker control committees on the basic level consisting of more than 160,000 persons. There are 471 worker inspection units with 3,311 members that have been organized and are guided by the Trade Union. Through their inspections, the inspection committees and units have proposed to management agencies ways to improve the management of production, business and distribution with a view toward upholding the interests of manual workers, civil servants and consumers.

The Ho Chi Minh City Federation of Trade Unions has 55 inspection units on the precinct, district and municipal levels. In 6 months, they conducted 364 inspections, discovering 321 violations of management regulations, 200 of which were prosecuted. Following an inspection of 55 grain stores, the Grain Service, at the suggestion of the Federation of Trade Unions, decided to make the regulations governing the weighing and storage of products more reasonable. On the basis of an inspection of hospitals, the city's people's committee accepted a proposal from the Trade Union and, through regulations, put an end to the collection of incorrect payments for medical treatment and an end to private clinics charging patients too much.

In Thanh Hoa Province, the worker control committees have contributed to the struggle against negative phenomena. In 462 inspections conducted at installations, they uncovered 1,621 violations, with action being taken in 736 of these cases. Of this number, 45 persons were prosecuted, 72 party members were expelled, 202 persons were fired from their jobs, 71 persons were dismissed and 350 persons were warned and 2,112,359 dong worth of state property was reclaimed. The inspection units in the city and the districts helped to reclaim for the state 267 tons of grain and 12,578 dong, returning to consumers 3 tons of grain and 7,567 dong.

However, in some localities, the impact of the control and inspection work performed by manual workers is limited because the responsible agencies do not take action in the cases uncovered by workers in a determined or fair manner.

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### SVR ARMY PAPER ON IMPROVING DIET OF SOLDIERS

BK051505 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 3 Oct 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article by Maj Gen Dinh Thien: "Improve the Soldiers' Diet: A Concerted Effort"--date not given]

[Text] Ensuring the living conditions of troops is a very important aspect of army building work. It is designed not only to make the troops physically fit to fulfill satisfactorily their training, combat and productive labor activities but also to contribute directly to consolidating internal unity and army-people solidarity, strict army discipline and many other relations.

Soldiers' living conditions have always been the focus of attention of our party, state and people. The leading comrades of party and administrative organizations at all levels and in all localities have directly instructed responsible organs to satisfy fully the army's material needs. However, in the difficult economic situation at present, to ensure soldiers' living conditions satisfactorily it is required that all sectors and echelons make great, comprehensive and concerted efforts. Commanding officers in the army--from the Ministry of National Defense to basic units--have considered the effort to ensure soldiers' living conditions in the current difficult situation as the common task of all cadres and soldiers. Everyone must actively strive to fulfill this task--from receiving, producing, exploiting and procuring to managing, distributing and using grain and food. It is necessary to organize army kitchens in a rational and economical manner so as to truly develop the effect of quantitative norms in providing cadres and soldiers with good nourishment.

The living conditions of soldiers must be improved with regard to nourishment, housing, clothing, health services and other aspects of life. The requirements for these aspects vary with time and place. In the current conditions, taking care of the soldiers' dietary needs is one of the main tasks of the rear service sector. To improve the soldiers' diet it is necessary to resolve many problems involving various sectors and echelons. Therefore, all sectors, echelons and units--from the state logistical organs to the various localities--must take part in this effort--from receiving, transporting, processing, distributing, managing and using grain and food--but this is not to say that all army units must engage in production to support themselves.



Considering the current general grain shortage facing the entire country, even when the planned grain supply quotas are met quantitatively, it is still impossible to satisfy the soldiers' need for grain unless timely transportation and efficient distribution can be arranged. Realities show that in 1981 and early 1982, our army had to take charge directly of moving grain across great distances--from the south to the north and from the Bac Bo delta to the northern border--and at the same time, cadres were permanently assigned at each echelon to maintain close contact with state and local sectors in order to ensure that grain supply quotas were promptly and fully fulfilled.

To ensure that the quantitative dietary norms for soldiers are met more satisfactorily, it is very necessary to enforce the grain and food system, especially as concerns those units stationed on the frontline or offshore islands and other units which, because of the nature of their operations, require compact, light and preservable rations. In the past the rear service sector has studied the organization and improved the production process of many grain and food processing enterprises. Army units have also set up small processing stations or employed their own personnel to process thousands of tons of grain and food. Many units at times had to accept grain mixed with a fairly high proportion of subsidiary food crops and had to take delivery of supplies of pork on the hoof hundreds of kilometers from their duty stations. Serious waste or damage is bound to occur unless efforts are made to process, maintain and transport provisions satisfactorily; and this will adversely affect the soldiers' diet.

Beside the efforts of processing enterprises, many units have organized studies and exchanges of experience to enable their mess personnel to process grain and food, thus ensuring that soldiers are fed their full rations and reserve dried provisions are stored as required. Some units stationed in the border areas have also processed soybeans into beancurds and picked vegetables for daily use and make cakes and candies for soldiers on holiday occasions. To date, reserve dried provisions have been produced for the most part at processing facilities operated by our soldiers.

Concerning foodstuffs in particular, the supply quotas allowed by the state are low and the supply methods and prices unstable. When the state absorbs part of the costs, the quantity of supplies still remains the same. To meet the soldiers' quantitative dietary norms, army units must maintain close contact with the localities concerned in order to draw their supply quotas fully and, simultaneously, engage in collection and purchase activities outside the plan. Some units have, within a period of 6 months, collected and purchased hundreds of tons of meat and fish and thousands of tons of vegetables. Producing grain and food has become a pressing requirement of the task of ensuring soldiers' life in the current situation.

Despite the great difficulties they have encountered, many units could still improve their soldiers' diet markedly. This is because they knew how to procure food satisfactorily or succeeded in the movement to increase production. Although it must maintain a high degree of combat readiness, the 3d Battalion of Group B-23 still grew enough vegetables for its own consumption, with an average per capita of 700 grams. In 1981, on the average, each member of the battalion produced 43 kg of rice and 70 kg of corn. Manioc and kaoliang were

not included. Despite the fact that the 3d Battalion is stationed on hills as high as 800 meters, all of its companies were still able to raise almost enough fish and hogs and vegetables to satisfy their needs.

Not only infantry units but even sailors on board various vessels can still raise hogs and chickens. Soldiers on Truong Sa Island have managed to bring soil in from great distances to grow vegetables. Defying hardship and unfavorable weather conditions, many units on the island have dug up the ground to grow vegetables, thus making it possible for them to provide every soldier with hundreds of grams of fresh vegetables each day.

Mess personnel at certain airfields are cooperating with the local people in gradually building a fresh food belt around these airfields. Many agricultural cooperatives in the nearby areas are also expected to sign contracts with these mess personnel for the regular supply of various kinds of spices, vegetables, fruits, chickens, eggs, fish and meat at fixed quantities and prices.

Noteworthy is that all military regions, armed services and divisions have set up trade stores and canteens selling general merchandise, cookies, candies, tea, cigarettes, noodle soup and soft drinks to soldiers on their days off. These facilities have been organized in a more standardized manner at various centers such as youth union organs and military commands. Beside these stores, there are barber stands, bicycle repair stands, and sewing and mending stands with benches and newspapers available to accommodate waiting customers. All of these services have been provided directly by certain logistics organs with the coordination of various advisory and political organs.

Although these services have been provided and conducted on an as yet unofficial basis and on a small scale with a variety of forms, they have contributed effectively to improving the soldiers' lives, controlling the market, restricting negativism, and managing troops. Many regiments have even sent sewing machines to battalions and companies operating independently to help sew and mend clothes for their troops on the spot, striving to rid their units of anyone wearing tattered clothes.

In addition to receiving state supply quotas in full, developing and creating the sources of goods satisfactorily in order to produce more material assets while managing and economizing on grain and food is a very important job. Economizing is the national policy of our party and our state. By satisfactorily managing and economizing on grain and food, we will be able to create a considerable source of supply to help improve the soldiers' lives.

Economic teams and councils of military personnel in many units have been able to maintain their activities satisfactorily while supervising the implementation of the five regulations and the statistical and registration systems to ensure that this work is performed without obscurity. By relying on the soldiers to inspect and study the economic situation regularly and publicly, commanding cadres have been able to limit such manifestations as corruption, waste, and violations of their supply quotas.



Many commanding cadres at various levels have noted that if we want to conduct management well, we must, first of all, have good men who know how to perform this work. For that reason, they have reorganized the numbers of rear service cadres and personnel, severely and promptly punished those violating management procedures or involved in corruption and waste, and appropriately commended and rewarded certain persons for their sense of responsibility, technical and professional skills, and good examples in performing work honestly and frugally, which contributed to improving the soldiers' living conditions.

Over the recent past, despite numerous difficulties, the rear service sector and our armed forces have tried to make it possible for our soldiers to maintain all of their activities as planned. The results of that effort have actually been manifested in the quality of their assignments and the scope of their achievements in fighting, maintaining combat readiness, training, and building their forces.

However, in general, the quality of our soldiers' diet remains a concern for all units and a weakness in the task of ensuring the living conditions of troops. Satisfactorily organizing the soldiers' life is imperatively necessary in order to improve the quality of their diet, thus creating favorable conditions for them to carry out their activities as planned and keeping them in good health so that they can fulfill all of their assignments.

Along with developing the results they have obtained, our rear service cadres and personnel and all cadres and combatants in our armed forces must make every effort and undergo a vigorous change in order to step up the production and processing of food while effectively using the reinforcements received from various localities and exploiting all state supply quotas most satisfactorily.

If all sectors, echelons and units strive to overcome difficulties uniformly, we will certainly be able not only to maintain our soldiers' diet firmly at a specified level but also be able to further improve it, thus contributing realistically to the improvement of our armed forces' fighting strength and combat readiness capacity so that they can defend the socialist fatherland firmly.

CSO: 4209/23

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### PAPER REPORTS ROLE OF YOUTH IN SECURITY

BK051341 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Sep 82 p 3

[Report by Thanh Trung of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee]

[Text] In many localities, youths are performing their assault duties to ensure the fatherland's security. Quang Ninh, Ha Bac, Nghe Tinh, Song Be, Quang Nam-Danang, Hai Hung, Phu Khanh, Ha Son Binh and Hau Giang provinces and Haiphong City have held conferences to review the "three offensive prongs against negativism" campaign and discuss plans for revolutionary action to implement the joint resolution of the Youth Union Central Committee and the Ministry of Interior on youths participation in maintaining national security.

In these localities, youths are now aware of the enemy's schemes in his multifaceted war of sabotage. They are conscious of their duty to help maintain political security and social order and safety and are determined to defeat this war of sabotage. Their revolutionary offensive spirit has been enhanced a step further in struggling resolutely against the theft of socialist property, violations of the law and other negative manifestations. They no longer remain indifferent to these phenomena, nor are they afraid of discovering and helping to eliminate them.

The movement among the three forces (youths, army and security force) under the "three colors of dress or uniforms for a sole purpose" slogan is being carried out everywhere to protect socialist property and maintain security and order. As a result, many cases of theft of socialist property have been discovered by youths and dealt with according to the law. More than 10,000 assault security youth teams, control youth teams and Red Star [Sao Dor] teenager teams have been set up for this purpose. Assault security youth teams at the construction site for the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant have joined hands with the army and security units stationed there to struggle against theft of materials and other negative phenomena prevalent at the construction site. In Haiphong, more than 110,000 assault security and control youth teams and more than 100,000 Red Star teenager teams have organized days of struggle to ensure order and security in the streets, in enterprises, on rivers and at the port. Youths and teenagers have discovered and helped security units arrest hooligans, forgers of fake goods and smugglers. They

have bravely punished ruffians and protected socialist property and the people's lives and property. During the first 6 months of the year alone, assault youths and security units in Nghe Tinh Province have discovered more than 500 cases of theft, recovering for the state and people nearly 18 tons of grain, more than 32 tons of nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizer, 2,858 meters of cloth, about 300 kg of saccharin and some opium and gold. Youths in Song Be Province have worked with local security forces with satisfactory results, reducing cases tried by the local tribunal by 50 percent over the past year. Many examples have been set by youth collectives and individuals in the movement to ensure security. Youths in Hau Giang Province have discovered more than 100 cases of theft and recovered weapons. Moreover, they have detected 70 cases of persons attempting to flee abroad, and seized tens of motorized junks and boats.

Youth union organizations inside and outside of the people's security force have been consolidated as the movement to maintain security and order has developed. The issuance of youth union membership cards is satisfactory. Many youth collectives and individuals have been awarded "heroic and brave youths" and "for the fatherland's security" medals and have been commended and rewarded by the Youth Union Central Committee and the Ministry of Interior.

CSO: 4209/23

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ARMY PAPER VIEWS RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING

BK061515 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 4 Oct 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial---date not given: "Build a Powerful and Highly Qualified Force of Reserve Officers"]

[Text] The promulgation of the decree on the system of reserve officers, issued by the Council of Ministers following the law on military service and the law on VPA officers, has already been approved by the National Assembly and announced by the Council of State. This further reflects our party's and state's deep concern and our people's desire for the consolidation of our national defense and strengthening of our people's armed forces to defend the fatherland firmly.

The Fifth National Party Congress pointed out in its resolution: It is necessary to build the people's armed forces in accordance with the viewpoint of people's war and national defense by the entire people; this is to include the main force and local troops in a balanced and integrated structure between the standing army and the reserve forces, with the required troop strength and an increasingly higher quality.

The decree on the system of reserve officers is the summary of diversified experiences in the standardization and modernation of the people's army and is the constitutionalizing of the basic contents on building the all-people national defense and the people's armed forces and on conducting people's war to defend the fatherland in the new stage for the building of a powerful and highly qualified officers in the army.

Over the past years, our party and our state have also adopted many policies and measures to build a reserve force with reserve officers acting as its core. This task has been carried out actively by various echelons, sectors and localities with good initial results. To date, undreds of thousands of reserve officers have been trained. Some of them have already been called for active duty in the army while others, who work in various sectors outside the army, are serving as the core in building the local armed forces or as military instructors at certain schools.

Many local and grassroots organs--such as the Hanoi Polytechnic College, the Mineralogical and Geological College, various signal units of the 1st and 2d

Army Corps, the 3d and 7th military regions, in Ho Chi Minh City and in the air force--have adopted many measures to achieve close coordination between the army and nonmilitary sectors in standardizing the training and fostering of reserve officers step by step with an increasingly higher quality.

However, our experience in training reserve officers is still limited. The contingent of trained reserve officers is not of quality while training management is still poor in some aspects. Compared to the requirements of the work related to the building of a standardized and modern reserve force, we still have to try harder to improve our reserve officers, both quantitatively and qualitatively, with quality as the main objective.

To achieve this goal, in building the contingent of reserve officers, attention must be paid to four jobs--selection, training, fostering and management of reserve officers. In selecting reserve officers, it is necessary to exploit satisfactorily three sources--noncommissioned officers who have completed their active duty, male students who have graduated from colleges and advanced schools, and cadres and personnel of various sectors outside the armed forces who possess specialized skills essential to military work.

Criteria for the selection of reserve officers should be as strict as those applied to the selection of regular army officers. If we fail to ensure selection criteria prudentially, we will not be able to keep incompetent persons or bad elements out of the reserve force, as well as to meet the troop mobilization quality when the duty to defend the fatherland demands it.

The training of reserve officers should be improved quickly from the training systems, contents and programs to the contingents of teachers with suitable lecturing and teaching methods for each specific subject. Efforts should also be made to gradually build material bases for the training of reserve officers in a way commensurate with the activities of the army and a future war.

Along with adopting necessary measures to train reserve officers at each establishment and in each locality, it is necessary to gradually build their training centers similar to those training schools for regular army officers. As stipulated in the decree, all procedures on fostering reserve officers, especially class 1 reserve officers, must be implemented scrupulously and in accordance with plan.

Apart from the requirements in terms of tactical and technical skills and leadership and command ability, the contents of and the guidelines for the task of fostering reserve officers should be focused on shaping a new type of man with quality, ability, physical fitness, and full qualifications of an officer. Meanwhile, all the knowledge obtained during the course of training should be reviewed and augmented regularly at their establishments. This is necessary to ensure that every reserve officer can serve as a nucleus in the militia and self-defense force during peacetime, and can be mobilized into the army quickly and assume combat command immediately when a war breaks out.

The management of reserve officers is currently one of the weakest jobs and a relatively complicated task. This is because the force of reserve officers

is subjected to constant change. If we want to carry out this task satisfactorily, we must know how to combine the effort to develop the sense of self-consciousness of these officers with the adoption of managerial and administrative measures by various professional sectors concerned.

In article 5 of Chapter II, the decree on the system concerning reserve officers pointed out: district, precinct and city military organs are responsible for registering and managing reserve officers residing in their localities. Within 15 days after a change of residence, a reserve officer must report for registration at a district, precinct or city military organ. The public security organs and other sectors concerned shall issue a household registration certificate, arrange work and attend to other interests of a reserve officer only after he has registered with the military organ concerned.

All reporting, registration, statistical and management systems on reserve officers should be implemented scientifically and uniformly and with the close coordination of various sectors concerned; they should not be handed down for implementation by local military organs. Efforts should also be made to ensure that the real strength is firmly maintained at all times so as to promptly satisfy the needs arising from the combat and construction duties of the armed forces.

Since the decree issued by the Council of Ministers on the system concerning VPA reserve officers is a document of the state law, all echelons and sectors and every citizen have the duty to implement it scrupulously in order to build a powerful and highly qualified forces of reserve officers, thus helping to consolidate our national defense and make our people's armed forces strong enough to defeat the aggressors under all circumstances.

CSO: 4209/23



## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### DECREE ISSUED ON RESERVE OFFICER SYSTEM

BK051418 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 4 Oct 82

["Text" of 8 September "SRV Council of Minister Decree on VPA Reserve Officer System"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers, pursuant to the 4 July 1981 law on organization of the Council of Ministers and the 30 December law on VPA officers, and in compliance with the minister of national defense's proposal, herewith decrees:

#### Chapter I

##### Reserve Officers and Their Training

Article 1. The following persons shall be considered for the ranks of and classified as reserve officers:

--Noncommissioned officers who have completed their active duty service and have completed a reserve officer training program;

--Male college and advanced school graduates who have completed a 5-month reserve officer training program, including at least 2 months of formal training or practice in armed forces units; and

--cadres and employees of various sectors outside the armed forces who are in the reserve-force age bracket, who possess specialized skills essential to military work and who have completed a 3-month reserve officer training program.

The contents of reserve officer training programs for these persons shall be determined by the Ministry of National Defense.

Article 2. From now on all college and advanced school curricula must include military training and reserve officer training. Results of such training must be taken into account when considering the graduation of students.

According to a unified plan of the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, the Ministry of Education and other sectors

concerned, male students who possess professional and vocational skills conforming to the armed forces' demands shall be trained to be reserve technical officers, reserve commanding officers in charge of specialized technical work, and reserve officers in charge of the military training of general school students.

Article 3. A military department shall be set up in all colleges and advanced schools. The Ministry of National Defense shall appoint cadres and teachers to this department and shall provide it with necessary equipment for military training.

Article 4. Once every 2 years, Class 1 reserve officers shall undergo formal training for 1 or 2 months according to the Ministry of National Defense's plan. If necessary, this training period may be extended, but for not longer than 1 month.

The minister of national defense may decide to call up reserve officers for training each year, or he may delegate this task to the chairmen of provincial and municipal people's committees.

Class 2 reserve officers shall undergo on-the-spot military training organized by local military organs so as not to be separated from production work.

## Chapter II

### Registration and Management of Reserve Officers

Article 5. District, precinct and city military organs are responsible for registering and managing reserve officers residing in their localities. Within 15 days after a change of residence, a reserve officer must report for registration at a district, precinct or city military organ. When reporting for registration, he must bring a certificate issued by the reserve officer training registration and administration unit concerned.

The public security organs and other sectors concerned shall issue a household registration certificate, arrange work and attend to other interests of a reserve officer only after he has registered with the military organ concerned.

Article 6. Within 10 days after any change in occupation, official position or health condition, a reserve officer is dutybound to report to the management organ concerned for supplementary registration.

Article 7. Depending on the tasks of the armed forces, reserve officers shall be assigned to mobilized reserve force units so that each of them will be strictly managed and will continue training to raise his military standards, thereby ensuring that he will meet the requirements of a mobilized officer.

Article 8. A reserve officer who is scheduled to travel overseas for work or study for 1 year or more must return his reserve officer certificate to the military organ in charge of his management. After returning from abroad, he must apply for a new certificate. If he will be going abroad for less than a



year, he may turn in his certificate for safekeeping to the military organ in the locality of his residence.

Article 9. A Class 2 reserve officer who has passed the age limit for reserve force service or who is physically unfit for this service shall have his case reported by the organ in charge of his management to a higher level so a decision can be made to effect his discharge from the service.

The power to authorize the discharge of a reserve officer from the reserve force service shall be exercised in accordance with the provision of article 14 of the law on VPA officers.

Article 10. Each month the military organs of various sectors at the central and local levels must report the number of reserve officers in their sectors to the military organs of the districts, precincts, cities or localities where the reserve officers concerned reside so as to unify management.

Article 11. When a reserve officer is sentenced to imprisonment, the public security organ concerned has the responsibility to notify the organ in charge of the officer so this organ will divest him of his military rank, revoke his reserve officer certificate and remove his name from the list of reserve officers. At the end of his jail term, the convict may be reconsidered for registration depending on the merit of his specific case.

Article 12. When a reserve officer dies, the village or ward military committee concerned or the component in charge of military affairs of the organization in which the deceased served must report his death to the district, precinct or city military organ concerned so this organ can cross out his name.

### Chapter III

#### Calling Reserve Officers for Active Duty

Article 13. In peacetime, depending on the requirements of national defense and on the quotas set by the state, reserve officers who have not had active duty service shall be called for military service for a period of 3 years. Upon expiration of their service, reserve officers shall be assigned by the state to work in the various sectors or localities and shall continue to maintain their reserve status. The Ministry of National Defense is allowed to retain a number of officers if they are needed by the army and if they volunteer to remain in permanent military service.

Article 14. In an emergency or wartime, reserve officers must be ready to assume active duty in accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers and the order of the minister of national defense.

Article 15. Upon receiving the order for active duty, reserve officers must report to the prescribed place at the prescribed time, bringing with them their reserve officers' identification cards.

Article 16. All sectors and localities where reserve officers are working or residing must create favorable conditions for reserve officers to honor the mobilization order and must bear responsibility for the implementation of the mobilization order by reserve officers under their jurisdiction.

Article 17. Exemption from and deferment of military service for reserve officers in peacetime and wartime shall be decided upon by the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

#### Chapter IV

##### Obligations and Benefits of Reserve Officers

Article 18. Reserve officers are obliged to:

1. Constantly enhance their political quality and military skills and stand ready for active duty upon receiving the order.
2. Scrupulously observe the statutes on reserve officers and actively participate in consolidating national defense, building the armed forces and educating youths and teenagers in the obligation to defend the fatherland.
3. Scrupulously carry out orders for military training and mobilization orders.
4. Fully observe the registration system and strive for good results while attending training courses.

Article 19. Reserve officers are entitled to the following benefits:

1. While serving under reserve status, reserve officers who fulfill their tasks satisfactorily and do not violate discipline shall be considered for promotion to higher military ranks according to their length of service.
2. When assuming active duty, reserve officers shall retain their existing military ranks and shall be assigned tasks in accordance with their military ranks and operational capability. Reserve officers holding important positions in the various economic sectors and party and state organizations at various levels, if given higher positions when entering active service, shall be promoted to the corresponding higher military ranks.
3. While in military training camps, reserve officers shall be allowed by the Ministry of National Defense to receive military uniforms on loan and draw a nourishment allowance for grain and food; and shall:
  - a) If they are state cadres, workers or employees, receive in full from the organs and units where they work wages, allowances, other benefits, per diem allowance and transportation allowance in accordance with the current system.
  - b) If they are cooperative members or other workers, receive from the Ministry of National Defense a round-trip transportation allowance and an allowance the amount of which shall be decided upon by the Ministry of National Defense.

The time they spend in training camps is counted toward the length of obligatory labor service for themselves and for their families. If the duration of training exceeds the length of obligatory labor service required for the year, the excess time shall be carried toward the subsequent years.

4. While undergoing military training or working in support of national defense, reserve officers who score achievements shall be commended and rewarded. If injured or sick, they shall be treated at the nearest military or civilian medical establishment. In case of accidental death during military training, sickness or other accidents, all the current benefits and policies for reserve military men shall apply.

5. Reserve officers are allowed to participate in cultural and physical education and sports activities organized in the various clubs and libraries of the army or in clubs reserved exclusively for reserve officers.

Article 20. While undergoing military training or working in support of national defense, reserve officers who make mistakes shall be punished according to the army statutes. If they commit an offense, they shall stand trial before the military court.

## Chapter V

### Final Clauses

Article 21. The task of organizing the implementation of the work related to reserve officers is entrusted to department 1, office 1, section 1 or the organization specializing in local military work in the various sectors at various levels. The Ministry of National Defense shall designate the organs specializing in the work related to reserve officers in the people's armed forces.

Article 22. All previous stipulations on reserve officers that are contradictory to this decree are rescinded.

Article 23. The minister of national defense is responsible for providing specific guidance on the implementation of this decree.

Article 24. All ministers, chairmen of state commissions, heads of other organs of the Council of Ministers and chairmen of people's committees of provinces and municipalities under direct jurisdiction of the central government and of corresponding levels are responsible for implementing this decree.

Signed on behalf of the chairman of the Council of Ministers: Vice Chairman  
To Huu

CSO: 4209/23

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BRIEFS

LAO CAI YOUTH MILITARY TRAINING--As many as 86 percent of the Youth Union members in Lao Cai City, Hoavlien Son Province, have joined various local self-defense units and have undergone regular military training to ensure combat readiness. Almost all Youth Union organizations at the grassroots level in the city have now been able to map out their own operational plans for combat and combat-support activities while satisfactorily carrying out coordinated combat exercises among various self-defense units. These Youth Union organizations have also contributed more than 3,000 bamboos for border fences and devoted more than 10,000 workdays to digging and embanking nearly 10,000 meters of tunnels and 2,000 combat trenches. In addition, they have formed 21 mobile combat teams with some 500 members to help carry out guard duty, engage directly in combat, and maintain order and security in the city. [Text] [BK070554 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Oct 82]

CSO: 4209/23

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### BRIEFS

SVK-BULGARIA FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Hanoi, 27 Sep (VNA)--The Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Association was set up here today with a Central Committee headed by Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the VCP Central Committee, deputy to the National Assembly, and minister of agriculture. Present on the occasion were Prof Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples; Luu Thi Phuong Mai, vice minister of food industry; Vu Khieu, deputy director of the Commission for Social Sciences; and others. Bulgarian Ambassador Philip V. Markov was also present. Addressing the audience, Tran Duy Hung, Presidium member of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples, stressed that the foundation of the association is an important point in the consolidation and development of the time-honoured friendship between the two peoples. He said that the association will help implement the Communist Party of Vietnam's policy on external relations, especially on the promotion of the friendship between Vietnam and Bulgaria. He thanked the Bulgaria-Vietnam Friendship Association, which, since its foundation 5 years ago, has actively contributed to strengthening the militant solidarity between the two countries. [OW290943 Hanoi VNA in English 1442 GMT 27 Sep 82]

CSO: 4220/26

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### PARTY CARDS ISSUED TO 131,253 PARTY MEMBERS IN HANOI

Hanoi HANOI MO. in Vietnamese 23 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] In the first 6 months of this year, party cards were issued to 1,584 party members in 34 more party bases in the municipality. Party bases also carried out a supplementary issuance of party cards to 7,783 party members left over from the previous issuance phases. Thus, by the end of May, there were 1,800 party bases which had issued party cards to 131,253 party members. Only in the first 6 months of this year, party cards were issued to 9,357 party members. Throughout the Municipal Party Organization, there remain 12 weak party bases which have not yet received party cards as well as 4,579 deficient party members who need to be educated; the party bases concerned have not yet proposed the issuance of party cards to these party members pending an examination of their qualifications.

To prepare for a conference to review the issuance of party cards, the Municipal Party Organization is urgently examining, for the purpose of commendation, the cases of outstanding party members and strong and stable party bases and is also urging party committees at the precinct, district and town levels to instruct party bases to expel unqualified party members immediately from the party and to help party bases which have not yet started issuing party cards to work quickly and complete this task prior to the second-round congresses. Beside the above-mentioned tasks, the Municipal Party Organization is examining the qualifications of party members in order to make a relatively uniform assessment of their situation and obtain a basis for determining guidelines to enhance the party members' qualifications continuously.

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CSO: 4209/491



## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### PARTY ORGANIZATIONS STUDY RESOLUTIONS OF 5TH CONGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Thirty-Five Provincial and Municipal Party Organizations and 24 Sector Party Organization Launch a Phase of Political Activities"]

[Text] As of mid-August, 1982, 35 provincial and municipal party organizations and 24 party organizations of the sectors and departments directly subordinate to the central level had held conferences of key cadres to study and discuss the implementation of the resolutions of the 5th National Congress of the Party. Many localities and sectors have organized advanced training for their corps of reporters, compiled documents, conducted pilot projects and gained experience at a number of installations in various areas and among different categories of party members prior to launching a phase of activities at all installations.

A number of party organizations have closely adhered to the requirements and specifics set forth by the Secretariat regarding this phase of political activities. The conferences of key cadres of many party organizations, after conducting research in order to gain a deeper, unified understanding of the basic contents and ideological viewpoints of the party in its various documents, have spent much time debating and evaluating the situation of the locality or sector, reported and reviewed the criticism and self-criticism of the party committee echelon and, on this basis, formulated programs of action for implementing the resolutions of the 5th Congress. The Gia Lai-Kontum party organization, as a result of correctly evaluating the situation surrounding the movement, has pointed out the shortcomings and weaknesses in its leadership and guidance and proposed effective measures for resolving pressing problems with a view toward developing production and stabilizing living conditions, namely, being bolder and more determined in building and strengthening the district level. The conference of key cadres of the Haiphong party organization has defined the responsibility of the locality; expressed the determination to resolve difficulties and not wait for or rely upon the upper level; and proposed necessary measures in rearranging the organization of industrial production, improving the mode of distribution and circulation, assigning management responsibilities to the precincts, districts and subwards and increasing the responsibility of the industrial sectors toward agricultural production,

with efforts focused on achieving the norm of 100,000 tons of grain for the city. The Thanh Hoa Provincial Party Committee has conducted a pilot project in political activities at a number of installations in the mountains and lowlands and at industrial installations, commerce installations and hospitals. Nghe Tinh, Ha Son Binh and Ha Bac Provinces have closely linked the phase of political activities to conducting a general review of the issuance of party membership cards and the evaluation of party member qualifications at basic organizations of the party. The party organizations of Nghia Binh and Dong Nai have attached importance to self-criticism and criticism within the party committee echelon and by each party member and are using this phase of political activities to classify party members, resolve the problems remaining in the issuance of party membership cards and completing the draft reports to be presented at the party organization congresses on the various levels. The Thai Binh and Vinh Phu Provincial Party Committees have sent cadres to installations to strengthen and consolidate the organization, launch the phase of political activities, prepare for the basic level party organization congresses and gain experience from units that are models in production and in the organizing of everyday life, especially in the use of product contracts with individual laborers.

The Bac Thai party organization has conducted a pilot project in political activities and party organization congresses at a number of installations. Under the close guidance of the various party committee echelons and with the assistance of the various specialized sectors, these installations have evaluated, in a relatively accurate and correct manner, the situation and their ability to lead, organize and guide the implementation of the political task of the party organization. On the basis of the actual situation concerning their arable land, labor, material bases and the management skills and qualifications of their cadres, these installations have formulated economic and social development plans for their units from now until 1985, which make full use of and develop their potentials and special strengths.

However, the initial results of the phase of political activities have been limited in some respects: in a number of localities and sectors, the party committee echelon has not closely guided the phase of political activities. The conferences of key cadres have only researched and studied the resolutions of the congress but not engaged in debate or contributed opinions concerning the situation surrounding the movement and the work of the locality, of the sector in recent years. In a number of localities and sectors, the party committee echelon has not given attention to conducting a review, to practicing criticism and self-criticism in order to learn necessary lessons and formulate specific, practical programs of action. Some localities, although they have reviewed the situation during the first 6 months of the year and proposed work programs for the final 6 months of the year, have not thoroughly debated measures designed to develop existing capabilities as best possible, develop upon new factors and good model units, overcome immediate difficulties, bring about a new change and strengthen the confidence within the party and among the people. When debates



have been in progress, some cadres and party members have shown a lack of activism, have not displayed the appropriate spirit of responsibility, have not actively discussed ways to resolve the problems of their locality or sector and have displayed the thinking of waiting for or relying upon the upper level. In some provinces, the party committee echelon has not had a correct understanding of the basic advantages in our favor or the new factors that exist in order to overcome difficulties and advance the movement.

The various party committee echelons are intensifying their guidance of the phase of political activities, promptly correcting shortcomings and deviations, giving their attention to setting forth specific requirements that must be met by each area and each different category of party members and closely linking the phase of political activities to the other areas of work of the locality or sector, especially to preparations for the second round congresses on the various levels and the review of the issuance of party membership cards with a view toward insuring that the phase of activities achieves higher results and has a practical impact upon the effort to complete the political task of the locality and the installation.

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CSO: 4209/496

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### YOUTH UNION TO ADOPT REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAMS OF ACTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Vu Mao, member, VCP Central Committee, and first secretary, Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee: "Revolutionary Programs of Action of the Youth Union"]

[Text] To effectively carry on the political, economic and defense task suggested by the 5th Party Congress for the Youth Union and the nationwide youth movement, namely, to "develop the assault role of the youths in the socialist construction and defense of the fatherland and mobilize them for taking the lead in the emulation movement for labor productivity and practicing economy," the 4th Plenum of the Youth Union Central Committee has unanimously recommended the guidelines for setting up the revolutionary programs of action of the union and youth movement.

#### Grain Production Program

The aim is to effectively contribute to surpassing the goal of 17 million tons of grain as set in the state plan. The Youth Union Central Committee has closely coordinated with the Ministry of Agriculture to unanimously agree on the guidelines, substance and measures to organize and mobilize 11 million farmer youths for carrying on the Youth Union's grain production program with positive and realistic action in connection with the following aspects:

- To take part in building the national seed-producing network for crops.
- To take part in the movement for effective production, processing, storage and use of fertilizers of various kinds.
- To take part in the activities aimed at preventing and controlling harmful insects and protecting crops.
- To step up production and processing of vegetables and subsidiary food crops.

Many provinces and municipalities are enthusiastically responding to the grain production program. By August 1982 Vinh Phu has organized 300 plants-protecting units and 142 seed-producing units among the youths. Ha Nam Ninh Province has been quickly and steadily extending the program to the primary level. Binh Tri Thien has organized 100 seed-producing units and 300 plants-protecting units among the youths. However, carrying on the grain production program is a very hard struggle on the part of all cadres and union members in the rural areas in the few years to come for the purpose of helping to resolve the grain problem, which is being an urgent problem of the country today. Reality has shown that after the policy of signing product contracts with labor groups and laborers in agriculture was adopted, production has shown new and encouraging developments. The product contract policy has created a number of favorable conditions for the Youth Union's activities and made its members and the youths associate more closely with the cooperatives and Youth Union. Political and ideological education and professional training for the rural youths were no longer vague and abstract but have become positive, lively and realistic. In the product contracts, many Youth Union organizations uphold the sense of responsibility toward assisting the families of smaller size, particularly the families of wounded soldiers and dead heroes and the families that have done a lot for the revolution.

Reality has shown that any basic Youth Union organizations that are active and creative and have created favorable conditions would obtain good results in many aspects. For instance, after 2 seasons in which product contracts were signed, the number of poor Youth Union members in Vinh Phu dropped from 16 to 9 percent; in Hung Nguyen District (Nghe Tinh Province), the Youth Union bases succeeded in consolidating their activities in a rather regular manner.

### Program of Practicing Economy

The movement to have all people practice economy along with stepping up production is a major policy of the party and the national policy of our state. With a full understanding of this policy, the 4th Plenum of the Youth Union Central Committee has recommended the program of practicing economy to the Youth Union as a whole and the youths, with the following substance: to fulfill the progressive economic and technical norms; to develop initiatives for saving materials of all kinds, retrieving and fully using all discarded materials and products; to deposit money in savings account; to be economical in consumption, etc. To be economical is a necessity of the socialist construction. Even the countries that have developed economies attach great importance to the question of economy. The 19th Congress of the Lenin Communist Youth Union of the Soviet Union has announced a program of economy among cadres, Youth Union members and the youths throughout the country.

After the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee recommended the program of practicing economy, hundreds of Youth Union bases have so far

responded to it by actively drafting programs for their own units. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in Quang Ninh Province had a program for saving 8 million dong in production and deposited in savings 4 million dong. Many other provinces also have programs of considerable richness to practice economy in many forms. Our country's young generation is very interested in these programs because they represent both their aspirations and interests. Every year throughout the country there are hundreds of thousands of weddings of young couples. A wedding costs an average of from 4,000 to 5,000 dong. Thus they are not economical. If we encourage people to reduce that amount of money to one-third or one-half, we will save for society hundreds of millions of dong and help many young couples to avoid paying debts after their wedding.

We also must through both motivation and struggle overcome such bad practices as drinking alcohol, smoking cigarettes, feasting and wasting time in a part of the youth population.

### Jobs for the Youths

The problem of creating jobs for the youths, particularly in the municipalities, currently is an urgent one and at the same time a long-term question to be raised throughout the period of transition to socialism. Being the representative of the youths' interests and right of socialist collective ownership, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has the responsibility for joining and coordinating with other sectors and society as a whole to provide jobs for the young men and women who have reached the age of labor and to share in the process of making occupational choices and providing training in skills for the youths.

Reality has shown that we have the capabilities to gradually resolve this problem in an active and positive manner. This requires programs, plans and joint shouldering of responsibilities among all sectors and mass organizations. For instance, we can actively expand the small industrial and handicraft production network, contract ordering of goods for export, develop service occupations, have construction projects in local areas, etc., including the question of distributing young labor within the country and selecting young people to send abroad to learn or to work in accordance with state standards. Our goal is to strive hard to let the young people in our country have a deserving position in society, with everyone of them being offered opportunities and growth.

### Protecting the Fatherland, Security

The Youth Union Central Committee is very concerned about heightening the youths' concept of responsibility and honor in fulfilling their military obligation to defend the fatherland, to protect political security and social order and security and to be ready to fight and win the enemy's many-faceted war of destruction, particularly economic destruction and psychological warfare. In the atmosphere

of the days of the historical August Revolution, the Youth Union is educating, organizing and mobilizing the youths for active induction. Recently, in phase one of the draft, 37 out of 40 provinces and municipalities fulfilled the norm. That was a good result. In the time to come, we should strive to make all localities and units fulfill the norm for inducting the youths into the army. Along with the task of encouraging the youths to be inducted, the Youth Union, in close coordination with other sectors and mass organizations, has a plan for welcoming the youths being discharged from the army and properly implementing the rear-area policies of the army.

Early in July 1982, the Ministry of Interior and the Youth Union Central Committee issued a joint resolution on youth work within the framework of protection of the fatherland's security.

Extending this important joint resolution, many provincial and municipal Youth Union chapters have widely developed the movement for united action among the three forces -- the people's army, the people's public security force and local youths. If the three forces are organized and combined, they will become a great and invincible force for the defense of the fatherland and maintaining of political security and social order and security. In the capital city of Hanoi, the fact that the activities of the three forces have been effectively conducted in many areas in the municipality is warmly welcomed by the people. The Youth Union bases now have plans for maintaining and further developing the movement to unite and coordinate more extensively the three forces' activities. Vietnam's young generation, in an expression of confidence and love, as well as unreserved loyalty, toward the party and deeply beloved Uncle Ho, will brilliantly succeed the generations of their fathers and brothers in taking the road to glory and successfully building and firmly defending the Vietnamese socialist fatherland.

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CSO: 4209/3



## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### VICE MINISTER OF HEALTH CALLS MEDICINE MARKET CHAOTIC

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Pharmacist Nguyen Duy Cuong, Vice Minister of Public Health: "Thoughts on Managing the Medicine Market"]

#### [Text] A Chaotic Market

In recent months, more and more medicine has been sold illegally on the free market. At places that strictly implement regulations and give attention to regularly managing the market, as in many of the provinces in the North, the medicine situation is less disorganized and the negative impact of this problem has also been limited. Conversely, in localities that only provide lax management, the purchase and sale of western medicine (modern drugs) imported from the capitalist countries have openly expanded in violation of state regulations.

In Ho Chi Minh City and a number of southern provinces, such as An Giang and Minh Hai, there are thousands of stands selling medicine in the markets, in the municipalities and cities as well as in the countryside; there are stands that specialize in selling medicine as well as stands that sell general merchandise and medicine. More than a few persons are selling medicine on the sidewalk, from a pushcart or on a piece of nylon. The majority of this medicine is imported from the capitalist countries, especially from France, and every brand is represented, primarily the ones "preferred" by the people; occasionally, however, there are also medicines from the socialist countries. There are also many domestically produced medicines, sometimes thousands of pills and hundreds of vials bearing the labels of state-operated pharmaceutical enterprises, sometimes even labels of pharmaceutical institutes in old Saigon. Many ointment and pill products in very showy packages covered with Chinese characters and of unknown origin are also on display everywhere, especially at the rural markets.

Fake medicine is mixed among real medicine. Many drugs are still being sold even though the expiration date on their bottle has long passed.

All kinds of persons sell medicine: some persons who are not working in their occupation stand shoulder to shoulder at the outdoor markets. Deserving of attention is the fact that there are professional merchants who were well known

on the free medicine market prior to liberation day as well as recent new "arrivals." They have divided themselves into bands and factions, divided their markets and conspire with decadent elements within state agencies, with travellers who have north-south ties and regularly visit the outdoor markets on the border, pick up parcels at post-telegraph centers, etc.

Taking advantage of a time when we are experiencing a shortage of medicine, they intentionally put more strain upon the market. They have hit upon the people's worship of "foreign" medicine and dealt painful blows to the Vietnamese medicine movement of the public health sector and domestically produced drugs. They say bad things about our medicine and state public health agencies and even produce and circulate fake medicine. This does not include their conspiring with cadres within many clinics of the state and, in particular, the private clinics.

#### The Damages and Their Causes

The situation mentioned above has caused much damage. Medicine, which is a special commodity and should be under unified management, has become an ordinary commodity that is bought and sold everywhere, a commodity mixed among all other commodities and which anyone can buy or sell regardless of whether the patient is seriously ill or only slightly ill, regardless of whether his health improves or declines and regardless of the toxicity. For this reason, the Ministry of Public Health and the Ho Chi Minh City Public Health Service as well as a number of other public health services occasionally receive letters from people complaining about having purchased poor quality medicine or fake medicine by mistake, thereby not only losing their money but also causing the tragic death of many children and adults. Compared to being sick and not having medicine, easily being poisoned as a result of taking the wrong medicine or a fake medicine is truly an incalculable consequence to the life and economy of the family.

Why has this situation developed? To begin with, it must be stated that our state has, although not enough, basic regulations and the experience needed to manage medicine well and not only provide good medicine on a timely basis for the illness in question, but also to avoid abuses, loopholes, mistakes, violations and so forth that could occur and cause harm to the life of man. What must be said is that the implementation of these regulations is not thorough or strict and lacks tight inspection and control. Management is lax. As regards production, in the production carried out by the state, because of difficulties with raw materials, secondary materials, fuel and packages, variety is lacking in the supply of medicine, output is low and, in some cases, quality has declined. Some agencies and collectives that are permitted to participate in production generally go beyond the scope of operation stipulated for them or do not maintain product quality. However, decadent elements, taking advantage of loopholes on the part of the state in control work, have made fake goods which are attractive in form but inadequate in content, which look genuine but are fake or are fake and do not even look genuine. Some persons, hiding behind the title of pharmacists in national medicine, are being extolled in order to produce products that have no medical value. Some collectives have used the "three interests" to intentionally produce illegal medicine (which certainly does not meet qualitative requirements).

Such fake products have flooded the market. Taking advantage of loopholes, decadent cadres have collaborated with dishonest persons who steal medicine from state agencies and send it to the outside, who steal everything from raw materials to finished products. In addition, medicine imported from foreign countries in the form of gifts to the people are not being managed or tightly controlled; therefore, toxic drugs, drugs that cause addiction and drugs that have little effect or drugs that are unnecessary sometimes slip through. The sources of these medicines are rather large but these drugs are not used much, consequently, they become a source of medicine at outdoor markets.

### Necessary Measures

This situation demands that management agencies display higher responsibility and wage a determined, relentless struggle against mistakes without being lax or wavering for one moment. We should never forget that "medicine is a special commodity." Therefore, we cannot simply maintain that because we are encountering difficulties with medicine at this time that anyone who is capable of producing and selling medicine should contribute to increasing the supply of medicine and should not be impeded in this effort. The experience in past years in the northern provinces as well as recent experience in the southern provinces prove that once the state becomes lax, it is impossible to provide management. Because profits have caused some collectives and private producers to reduce the quality of medicine in many areas and due to the need to protect the health of the people, it must be stated: medicine that is not of the required quality is medicine that is of no use value at all; persons who intentionally make medicine that is not of the proper quality or lacks quality are persons who make fake medicine and the circulation of this medicine is a violation of the law.

The Council of Ministers has issued a decision that the state has exclusive rights in the production, storage, purchase and sale of modern drugs and the Ministry of Public Health has issued a circular guiding the specific implementation of this decision.

Only state-operated pharmaceutical enterprises and joint public-private pharmaceutical enterprises are permitted to produce the various types of medicines in finished product form. In order to make full use of the capacity of a number of agencies and take the interests of some collectives into consideration, the public health sector has permitted the production of a few types of medicine from domestic pharmaceutical materials. Because numerous reminders have been issued, any agency that still produces medicine without permission from the Public Health Service or exceeds the permission granted to it and intentionally violates the law must be promptly and appropriately fined in accordance with the laws of the Council of State. The public health services must inspect and perform control work at all private cooperative teams; prosecute places that engage in illegal production (of both modern drugs and national medicine); rescind the licenses of and prosecute places that abuse their licenses and make many different types of drugs as well as produce fake drugs; and re-examine all products for which permission has been granted to produce and cancel the production of those that are not efficacious.



The medicine produced within state-operated pharmaceutical enterprises and joint public-private pharmaceutical enterprises and the medicine imported from the socialist countries are sold at the pharmacies and drug counters within the system of pharmaceutical corporations and stored within public health units, institutes, hospitals, stations, units and basic level public health stations (villages, subwards, worksites, state farms, forestry sites and enterprises). Any of the above mentioned products that are purchased or sold at markets are drugs that have been stolen from state agencies or fake drugs; both the person who buys such drugs as well as the person who sells such drugs can be considered in violation of the law. It is also illegal to transport a large quantity without a permit for purposes other than trade.

Medicine imported from the capitalist countries is also bought and sold by state-operated pharmacies. Every province and municipality can open one or many pharmacies specializing in the sale of these type drugs, as the Public Health Service of Hanoi is doing. In Ho Chi Minh City and a number of provinces in the South, the Ministry of Public Health and the public health sector have agreed to permit collectives or individuals to open pharmacies and serve as agents in the purchase and sale of western drugs provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Registering for a permit to open a pharmacy;
2. Buying and selling medicine at a fixed location and not selling medicine at stands or anywhere else;
3. Holding a pharmacist's degree as a graduate prior to 1975 in Saigon provided that specific conditions are met;
4. Submitting to regular inspection and control by the public health agency and assuming all responsibility for the drugs that are sold;
5. Publicly posting prices.

The opening of these pharmacies will be carried out over a specific period of time after which no other places, including the clinics of private doctors, will be allowed to sell drugs. Many individuals can pool their capital in order to open pharmacies. The state must insure that pharmacies operate for a long period of time and earn a completely satisfactory income but must demand that they operate honest businesses, respect the law and, in particular, help the state public health sector stabilize the market and eradicate fake drugs.

In Ho Chi Minh City and several southern provinces, the public health sector has permitted previous producers of eastern and southern medicines to restore their production provided that they meet certain conditions and permitted the opening of pharmacies to serve as representatives for eastern and southern medicines in the purchase and sale of imported products received through relatives or sent from overseas and products that cooperative teams are permitted to produce.

All of the activities mentioned above are managed by the public health services and require licenses. Each organization and activity that existed before but does not comply with the requirements mentioned above must be brought into compliance with unified procedures.

Another matter that must be discussed is the purchase and sale of pharmaceutical materials. According to state regulations, the public health sector exclusively manages the following materials: the various types of essential oils: cajuput, eucalyptus, elsholtzia, cinnamon, peppermint and camphor; the various types of medicinal plants, such as *Angelica anamala*, *Atractylis alba*, *Morinda officianalis*, *chrysanthemum*, gingseng, "duong quy," figwort, putchuck, *Achyranthes hidenata*, *Rehmannia lutea* (and *Rehmannia glutinosa*), *Gynura japonica*, "thien nien kien," *Alism plantago*, *Dipsacus asper* and *Ligusticum wallichii*; the various animals used to make medicine: chameleons (live and dried), the bones and pastes from tigers, panthers, bears and monkeys, the antlers of deer (and antlers in velvet), bear gall and musk; and the various types of toxic drugs: "ba dau," *Lytta vesicatoria*, stramonium, "hoang nan," *nux vomica*, *Aconitum sinensis*, arsenic, extract from the neck of toads, snake venom, "kinh phan," red arsenic, aconite and the opium poppy.

Production, purchasing, transportation and exportation are carried out by the public health sector through the system of pharmaceutical material and pharmaceutical product corporations. Collectives and individuals are not permitted to transport or ship these materials from one province to another.

Besides the requirement of making every effort to produce products, there is no other way aside from good management to make full use of what we have in our hands. Managing the medicine market means reorganizing the production of and business in medicine in order to limit and eventually abolish all negative phenomena and concentrate our existing manpower and wealth on protecting the health of the people as best possible.

With the efforts of the state agencies, including those in the public health sector, and the positive cooperation of the people, we believe that the supply of medicine to the people will reach satisfactory levels.

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CSO: 4209/465

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### EDITORIAL CALLS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF FAMILY ECONOMY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Developing the Family Economy"]

[Text] The family economy is a part of the overall economy. Within agriculture, the family economy is closely linked to the collective economy, helps to resolve the grain and food problem and meets many other consumer needs in the lives of the people. In the non-agricultural production sector, the family economy of manual workers and civil servants is significant for the way workers improve their material and spiritual lives through it. The development of the family economy will employ the labor force of each circle and age group and fully utilize idle time in the production of material wealth, thereby increasing the volume of consumer goods and increasing the income of the people. The development of the family economy will also help to teach the concept of labor, manage society and maintain order and security.

Our party and state, which are concerned with encouraging the development of the family economy, have adopted a number of policies, such as allocating land for the families of agricultural cooperative members, loaning land for the production of additional grain and food products, the development of livestock and poultry production, the development of sericulture, the acceleration of the handicraft trades, etc. The family economy with its gardens, ponds, livestock pens and handicraft trades supplies 90 to 95 percent of the meat, eggs, vegetables and fruit for the needs of society and many other consumer goods and accounts for 50 to 60 percent of the income of farmers. At places where the garden economy has developed, this income is even higher. In localities in which guidance is provided, the family economy has correct production guidelines, has achieved high economic returns and has created commodity production areas.

Developing the family economy in every field of production, in agriculture, forestry, fishing, small industry, the handicraft trades and so forth, and among every segment of society is a requirement in developing the potentials that lie in our arable land, labor and existing raw materials and increasing the output of grain, food products and consumer goods for society.

The resolution of the 5th Party Congress pointed out: "We must encourage, guide and assist the family economy and insure that the family economy is truly a part of the overall economy." In keeping with the resolution of the party and on the basis of constantly consolidating and strengthening the state-operated and collective economies, we must concern ourselves with guiding the family economy in terms of the organization of its production and its technology and create the conditions needed for this part of the economy to develop in the correct direction. The district level, the agricultural production cooperatives and collectives and the state-operated installations must guide farm families in using their gardens and ponds and developing livestock production in a manner consistent with the production guidelines and habits of each area and in a manner that yields the highest possible economic returns. The marketing cooperatives must improve their mode of operation, must purchase the products and supply the instruments of production needed to help stimulate the development of the family economy. To broaden the scope of product contracts within agriculture, the production units can use the various forms of contracts for farm families engaged in crop production and livestock production or contract for the production of consumer goods with contracts for individual stages of production or final products with a view toward strengthening the reciprocal relationship between the collective and state-operated economies and the family economy. As regards manual workers and civil servants, the family economy must be guided toward the handicraft trades or the contract production of consumer goods, the acceleration of livestock production, pisciculture and so forth. We must properly implement the existing and supplemental policies of the party and state in order to encourage every household and every sector to enthusiastically participate in the family economy.

The potential for developing the family economy, primarily within agriculture, is still large. If it is guided, organized and assisted in specific ways and under the impact of the policies that have been adopted, this component of the economy will develop strongly and produce much more grain, food and consumer goods for domestic needs and exportation, thereby helping to improve the economic situation and the lives of the people.

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CSO: 4209/496

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### REASONS SUGGESTED FOR COOPERATIVES' FAILURE TO PAY DEBTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Van Tien, director, Materials Supply Agent-Corporation of Thuan Thanh District, Ha Bac Province: "Why Did Many Cooperatives Fail To Pay Back Debts? "]

[Text] Thuan Thanh District is the specialized rice-growing delta zone of Ha Bac Province and has 17 cooperatives of all-village size, 7,250 hectares of cultivated land and a population of over 90,000. In addition to two rice crops, it grows subsidiary food crops in ricefields and flood plain and jute, sugar cane and mulberries on the banks of Duong River. Occupations are well-developed in a number of villages, but there is a shortage of raw materials.

In recent years, the state supplied less materials than before. In 1982, the cooperatives drafted plans that showed production costs being increased by more than 250 percent as compared with 1981 and had to propose to the state short-term loans totaling 17.713 million dong and long-term loans, 11.483 million dong. By balancing their income according to the plans, after deducting expenses for food, seeds, different funds and other expenses, in 1982 they would be able to pay back the short-term loans up to 14.7 million dong, or 3 million short, and the long-terms loans only 4 million dong. As of 30 June, the Thuan Thanh District Materials Supply Corporation has fulfilled only 35 percent of the 1982 plan; 16 cooperatives have borrowed more money than they would be allowed to borrow in accordance with their plans in the first 6 months of this year. The corporation has also borrowed an amount of capital larger than what it would be allowed to borrow. In June we requested an additional quantity of phosphate fertilizer, but we had to wait until July to get a loan and in mid-July the organ in charge postponed the delivery of fertilizer, thus leaving the capital we used to buy it idle.

Why did it happen that way? There were reasons related to prices and reasons having to do with production. About prices there was a difference in the rate of increase between prices of materials supplied by the state and prices of



agricultural products and commodities sold by farmers to the state to fulfill their obligation. Some examples: a kilogram of urea nitrate was sold at the price of 0.6 dong before but now costs 7.5 dong (12 times more expensive); a ton of lime, 60 dong before, 500 dong now (more than 8 times); and a kilogram of oil fuel, 0.45 dong before, 5 dong now (more than 11 times). Prices of agricultural products and commodities sold by farmers to the state to fulfill their obligation: paddy 0.6 dong before, 2.5 dong now (4 times more expensive); prices of other products like peanut, beans, jute, sugar cane, etc. were similarly increased.

Another important reason was the fact that although production did increase, the increase was slow.

In connection with carrying out the plan for supplying agricultural cooperatives with materials in 1982, the year in which the quantities of materials available would be only 60-70 percent of those of the previous years, these cooperatives had to pay the materials supply sector 14.712 million dong to be balanced with the volume of products to be sold to the state -- grain, farm products and foods -- and valued at 14.553 million dong. Thus the production installations had a deficiency of 159,000 dong in dealing with the materials sector alone. The cooperatives also had to pay other economic sectors like agricultural irrigation, tractors, etc. and to cover the production expenses that were not included in the supply system by the state. If production in a certain year were reduced and the regular obligation to the state were not fulfilled, the deficiency would be greater. In fact, as of 30 June 1982, the cooperatives failed to pay our corporation debts totaling 681,000 dong, with the amounts of money the cooperatives owed us being in the case of Nghia Dao Cooperative more than 100,000 dong; Nguyet Duc, Tram Lo and Gia Dong, more than 70,000 dong each; and An Binh, Ngu Thai and Chi Qua, more than 50,000 dong each; and also on 30 June our corporation still owed the Ha Bac Agricultural Materials Corporation alone 682,000 dong and a number of other corporations which had delivered in advance of payment such items as coal and oil to us. On the other hand, since a lot of goods remained idle in storehouses and, as we mentioned earlier, both the district corporation and cooperatives had borrowed more money than they would be allowed to in accordance with their plans, in June there were the kinds of goods that must be available to supply to farmers but, due to lack of capital, were unavailable to them, which would be creating some obstacles to the fulfillment of this year's plan.

The signing of product contracts with labor groups and laborers in three seasons did result in increased production. Suppose in 1982 agricultural production reaches and exceeds the plan goal, the foods being available to farmers to eat will still remain at a low level, the spending for consumer goods will remain high and the ability to contribute beyond the regular obligation will be limited. In 1982, of the 17 villages in the district, only 1 is free of debts, 6 will have to make a big effort to pay off their debts and the remaining 10 have no ability to pay off their debts.



The question to be raised is whether we should reconsider the prices of materials supplied to agricultural production to see how to make them more appropriate, i. e., to avoid across-the-board prices, while maintaining the objective of using them as a lever to promote development of agricultural production. On the part of the cooperatives, they must review all expenses and investment for production and firmly refuse to spend money for anything that will not bring about any results. The building of the material base must be carefully weighed to avoid the situation in which a project is started and then left unfinished. The most positive way is to take every measure necessary to boost production at a smooth pace; this is also the best way to help agricultural cooperatives to pay their debts fully and on time to the state.

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CSO: 4209/3

## AGRICULTURE

### MEASURES TAKEN TO FIGHT DROUGHT REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Aug 82 p 1

[ VNA News Release: "Additional Steps Taken To Combat Drought and Provide Water for 10th Month Rice" ]

[ Text ] Between 30 July and 2 August, the weather in the northern provinces continued to be sunny and hot. Because the supply of electricity to pump stations is unstable, especially to practically all of the high capacity pump stations, the amount of area in which drought is occurring is increasing. As of 3 August, the nine provinces and cities within the power network had 115,000 hectares already transplanted with 10th month rice that were experiencing drought. Ha Nam Ninh Province has 19,000 hectares and Thai Binh Province has 18,000 hectares of rice experiencing drought. The Meteorological-Hydrological General Department has reported that although the weather will be less hot and rain is a possibility in the next few days, the amount of rainfall will not be significant. The power sector and the water conservancy sector are continuing to give priority to supplying 42,000 kilowatts of electricity on a 20 hour per day schedule (with 20,000 kilowatts being supplied on a 24 hour schedule and a total of 920,000 kilowatt hours being supplied to the electric pump stations beginning between 5 and 11 August). The Council of Ministers has decided to provide additional oil and coal to the power sector in order to supplement the sources of electric power being used to combat the drought.

The Ministry of Water Conservancy reminds the various provinces and cities to increase their ability to utilize water sources in a reasonable manner, with special importance attached to the fields in the high areas at the end of pump systems. Together with the measures of strengthening and developing the effectiveness of the farmland water conservancy management stations and the farmland water conservancy units within the cooperatives, the localities must perfect their plans for guarding against and combating typhoons and floods and guarding against unusual changes in the weather this year.

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CSO: 4209/465

## AGRICULTURE

### CHANGES IN MEKONG DELTA SOCIAL STRUCTURE DESCRIBED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Xuyen Nguyen: "The Land and People of a Delta"]

[Excerpt] The society of the Mekong Delta--whose population of 12 million consisted of approximately 10 million agricultural persons in 1980--has undergone very welcomed changes in its size and nature, changes that have supported its development. Whereas 2.5 percent of the population once controlled one-half the farmland, prior to liberation day, slightly less than 70 percent of the middle farmers controlled 80 percent of the farmland, 93 percent of buffalo and cattle, 70 percent of small machines, 80 percent of grain output and 70 percent of agricultural commodities and products. Since liberation day, the new social structure and order have continued to be perfected. The cropland of persons who once lacked land or had no cropland has increased by 28 percent due to the continued distribution of land to them. The cropland of middle farmers has generally increased by 3.7 percent. In the countryside, of the stratum of middle farmers--farmers who once had nothing but their bare hands but now have cropland--communist party members constitute 79 percent, local cadres constitute 76 percent, transferred cadres constitute 74 percent and troops constitute 77 percent.(1) The thirst for independence, freedom, land and political, economic and social position, the things which farmers could once only find in religion and hope to achieve in another world following their death, are now firmly in their grasp.

However, it would be a serious mistake for any one of these persons to be satisfied, to vaguely want the development of the race to stop where it is now with a predetermined lifespan or an undetermined, vague future. Sooner or later, the inevitable will occur: either the new society will be constantly improved and perfected and advance to socialism or it will disintegrate into the rich and the poor, the exploiters and the exploited. The firm scientific base is how the socio-economic structure of a new society is formed. An investigation of the countryside that was conducted in 1981(2) provides reliable data and a basis for our thinking (see columns 1 and 2 of the chart presented below):

	<u>Ordinary Middle Farmers</u>	<u>Well-To-Do Middle Farmers</u>	<u>Wealthy Farmers</u>
Percentage of Households	56.21	12.04	2.43
Ownership	own 2,081 square meters per person	3,623 square meters per person	5,688 square meters per person
Large tractors	5.6 percent	35.9 percent	58.3 percent
Harrows	17.4 "	59.2 "	22.3 "
Sugarcane presses	10 "	38 "	52 "
Annual income(old prices)	1,240 dong per person	2,638 dong per person	7,506 dong per person

On the other hand, in the Mekong Delta, although it produces an average of 600 kilograms of grain per capita(3), which is more than twice the national average, the countryside has developed slowly both socially and culturally due to the consequences of an entire century of enslavement and several decades of war. Children leave school and do not continue their education, the majority of children are still uneducated, illiteracy has not truly been wiped out, the birthrate is roughly 3 percent, the incidence of social diseases, such as malaria, tuberculosis and syphilis, is higher than in many other areas, only 12 percent of the population has sources of clean water, many houses are falling apart...(4) In order to develop, perfect and improve the new social structure and order and thoroughly abolish the rudiments that might give rise to class disintegration in the countryside, there is no other way than to establish the new production relations on the basis of the socialization of the instruments of production.

Middle farmers, who were primarily created by the revolution, have from 2 to 4 hectares of farmland, from two to three primary laborers within their households and are equipped with tractors, pumps, capital and management skills suited to the scope of their operation; their production, which is closely linked to the market supplying materials for production, their marketing of agricultural products and their purchasing of consumer goods have reached the limits of a limited economic unit and reflect many weaknesses.

The socialist transformation of agriculture here together with the establishment of the new style production relations absolutely must immediately create a new production capacity, a new management mechanism and skill and an agricultural-industrial-distribution and circulation structure on the basis of cooperation and mutual help. This is necessary in order to ultimately achieve that which is of decisive significance, namely, a constant increase in the social product, the output of commodities and the income and living conditions of laborers or, in other words, a constant increase in the economic returns of the new society. On this basis, it is necessary to transform and build the countryside, to transform and mold new farmers. The things that we have been and are pursuing,

the things for which one generation after another has shed its blood, are not only cropland for those who till the soil, but primarily an entire system of human values, from the structure of society and the system of ownership to the political life, economic life, cultural life, social life, order and new relations within the community for a large population that works very hard but whose living conditions are still underdeveloped in many respects.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. An investigation of the countryside conducted in 1981 through the coordinated efforts of the Statistics General Department and the Agriculture Department of the Party Central Committee.
2. Ibid.
3. 1976-1980 data of the Statistics General Department.
4. The Report of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Public Health at the Mekong Delta Science and Technology Conference held in September, 1981.

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## AGRICULTURE

### AN GIANG TIGHTENS MANAGEMENT OF GRAIN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "An Giang Province Exceeds Its 10th Month and Winter-Spring Grain Mobilization Quota by 6.5 Percent"]

[Excerpt] An Giang Province has exceeded its 10th month and winter-spring grain mobilization quota by 6.5 percent, thereby completing 82 percent of its grain mobilization plan for the entire year.

Due to flooding, 10th month crops were heavily damaged throughout the province and output declined by nearly 100,000 tons. In the face of this situation, the province concentrated its efforts on accelerating winter-spring production and planted 89,000 hectares, nearly 10,000 hectare above its norm, recording an average yield of 4.8 tons per hectare. Having recorded a successful harvest, the province increased its grain mobilization target by nearly 200 percent compared to last year's winter-spring season. The districts and villages have organized grain delivery festivals and the systematic collection of grain in each area; at the same time, they have effectively applied the various economic levers, such as contracting costs per ton of paddy, contracting for the purchasing, handling and transportation of paddy and providing appropriate bonuses and remuneration for laborers.

The grain sector has closely coordinated with the commerce, finance and public security sectors, strengthened the management of the market and the management of the stands of private merchants and grain mills and taken determined steps to appropriately deal with persons who evade taxes and do not repay their debts while harshly punishing profiteers and smugglers of paddy and rice.

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## AGRICULTURE

### EDITORIAL URGES STRONGER SUPPORT OF AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Concentrating the Efforts of the Sectors Supporting Agriculture"]

[Text] Agriculture is the foremost front of the entire country. Developing agricultural production is not only the task of agriculture, but also the task of all sectors and levels. Under normal production conditions, such as those that exist now, of the total energy invested in 1 cultivated hectare, 30 to 40 percent is directly invested by farmers while the remaining 60 to 70 percent is invested by the various sectors. Under the conditions of a high level of mechanization, the sectors contribute more, possibly as much as 85 to 90 percent. As a result, concentrating the efforts of the sectors supporting agriculture is of decisive significance as regards the rate of development of production. Under the second 5-year plan, grain production increased at an annual rate of 4.5 percent. Under the third 5-year plan, the rate is projected to be 6-7 percent or 50 percent higher than previously. This further confirms that agriculture demands that the various sectors provide it with a much higher level of support.

The impact of the various sectors upon agriculture is evident in a vivid and comprehensive manner in all elements, from production, processing, purchasing and transportation to consumption. All the production factors of foremost importance, such as "water, fertilizer, labor and seed," demand that the various sectors provide a suitable supply of the various types of necessary materials. They are water conservancy, electric power, fuel, draft power, work tools, fertilizer, insecticide, means for processing, storing and transporting agricultural products, etc. They are also the various types of consumer goods and building materials that support the daily lives of farmers and are set aside for trade in exchange for agricultural products.

What must be done to support agriculture? This question faces all sectors, beginning with the industrial sectors. By answering this question, each sector will establish general tasks and specific jobs for itself. The water conservancy sector must resolve the water problem, support the efforts to combat waterlogging and drought and create the most favorable conditions possible for the development of crops. The coal and electricity sectors must supply fuel and electric power,

not only for the direct needs of fields, but also to the production installations supporting agriculture, such as machine works, chemical plants and so forth. The mechanical engineering sector produces various types of agricultural machines and even semi-mechanized and manual work tools. Besides primary products such as fertilizer and insecticide, the chemicals sector also supplies various types of stimulants supporting crops and livestock production. As part of their functions, the consumer goods sector, the building sector, the communications-transportation sector, the supply sector, the commerce sector, the finance sector, the banking sector, the pricing sector, the scientific and technical sectors and so forth have a major responsibility in meeting the needs of agriculture.

The special characteristics of agricultural production are that it is carried out in seasons and is very heavily influenced by changes in the weather and climate. Only by supplying high quality materials and production services in a timely and adequate manner is it possible to achieve positive returns. Recently, the implementation of product contracts with individual laborers and technological improvements in planting, crop varieties and breeds of livestock have raised many new requirements for the various sectors, primarily with regard to suitable equipment and work tools, every sector has the responsibility to keep abreast of and fully understand these new requirements in order to formulate support plans; every sector must, instead of operating in a narrowminded, "form for form's sake" manner, successfully answer the questions: what must we do and how much should we do? Agriculture is both the object of support and the largest customer of the other sectors. The impact of the various sectors upon agriculture is both direct and indirect. As a result, the most effective method of operation of the various sectors is to rely upon the requirements of the foremost front to formulate and implement their support plans in a manner closely linked to the state plan and, on the other hand, to sign and implement specific contracts regarding each area of agriculture.

In the immediate future, the various sectors must make the best possible effort to meet the requirements of 10th month production and production in the upcoming winter-spring season with a view toward completing this year's agricultural production plan and preparing for a new step forward in subsequent years. Making accelerating agriculture and advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production the target of support and, through this, building one's sector so that it is strong and powerful, this is the inevitable course of development of all sectors in the initial stage of socialist construction in our country.

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CSO: 4209/465

## AGRICULTURE

### PLANTING OF RUBBER TREES EXCEEDS GOAL SET IN 1982 PLAN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Sep 82 p 1

[Article: "In 8 Months, the Rubber Sector Plants More Than 14,000 Hectares of New Trees, Exceeding the Goal Set for the Entire Year of 1982 by 42 Percent"]

[Text] By properly using both manual and mechanized forces, with opening new land by the former as the principal activity combined with building roads and plantations by the latter, in the last 8 months the rubber sector opened and broke 13,000 hectares of new land, or 90 percent of the goal set for the entire year and 74 percent of the total area of new land opened in 5 years (1976-1980). The fact that advanced techniques were widely applied to the seed-production program, which consists of using stumps, producing seedlings and planting directly, satisfied the need for planting scattered crops and increased the speed of planting rubber trees. By the end of August, the sector as a whole had planted rubber trees in 14,200 hectares of new land, exceeding by 42 percent the goal set for the entire year in the 1982 plan.

In the last 5 years, the rubber sector quickly restored the rubber plantations and processing installations that had been destroyed during the war and put them back into operation to get products right away. But opening new land and planting new trees had many weak aspects. Out of the area of new land of 15,680 hectares the good rubber plantations accounted for only 10.7 percent; the medium ones, 23.2 percent; the poor ones, 18.9 percent; and the very poor ones, as much as 47.2 percent. There were 10,350 hectares where the trees had to be planted again.

By overcoming its shortcomings and aiming at fulfilling the task of now focusing on opening new land and planting anew, since 1981 the rubber sector was reorganizing production and improving management to make it more suitable for the task; the Rubber General Department raised the number of corporations from three to eight. To achieve intensive cultivation from the very beginning, it granted priority in capital investment to the agricultural production programs (from opening new land and planting anew to exploiting the crop). By paying piecework wages all units in the sector fulfilled and overfulfilled their production plans. In the

area of new planting, all technical norms in connection with density, tree quality and proportion of grafted hybrid trees were fulfilled. The rate of trees remaining alive was an average of 90 percent, with many units attaining up to 98 percent.

The Dong Nai Rubber Corporation assigned a laborer for every hectare of newly-planted trees to take care of. The Dau Tieng Rubber Corporation made arrangements to have for every 1.25 hectares of newly-planted rubber trees a laborer to take care of them until they are 2 or 3 years old. Other corporations like Binh Long, Dong Phu and Phu Rieng strived to maintain a balance between available manpower and the pace of extending the cultivated area, thus putting an end to the situation of planting large numbers of trees but having not enough manpower to take care of them.

In 8 months, the rubber sector also had capital construction work done in 18,000 hectares, an increase of 4,200 hectares over the last year, and built 7,000 hectares of plantations, an increase of 4.5 times as compared with last year. The sector as a whole launched an emulation movement for good care and building of plantations and shortened by a year the time from planting to exploiting of the rubber trees in accordance with the experience of the Ong Que and Cam Duong state farms (Dong Nai Rubber Corporation).

By now 3 eastern Nam Bo provinces have had 89,000 hectares of rubber plantations (including both old and new areas); 57,000 hectares are being exploited, or nearly twice the area exploited in the year right after the liberation of the South.

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## AGRICULTURE

### PRODUCTION INCREASES IN NORTHERN PROVINCES REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "The Six Delta and Midland Provinces of Bac Bo Develop Production Rather Well in Many Areas Within the Socialist Emulation Movement"]

[Text] Recently, in Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province, the Emulation Department of the Party Central Committee together with the emulation committees of the six lowland and midland provinces of Bac Bo conducted a review of the emulation movement during the first 6 months of the year and exchanged experiences concerning organizing, launching and accelerating the emulation movement in order to record achievements in commemoration of the anniversary of the August Revolution and National Day, 2 September.

In the emulation movement, the provinces of Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh and Hai Hung and the lowland districts of Ha Son Binh and Ha Bac Provinces had a successful 5th month-spring harvest in all three areas: the amount of area under cultivation, yield and output. Even the lowest yields exceeded contract norms by 0.8 to more than 1 quintal of paddy per hectare. Hai Hau District in Ha Nam Ninh Province averaged 44.41 quintals of rice per hectare, which was the highest yield in any district in the Red River Delta and was the highest rice yield recorded in Hai Hau since agricultural cooperatives were organized. In Hai Hung Province, My Van District, which was a weak and deficient district for many years, has brought about marked changes in production in the three seasons in which product contracts have been in effect and achieved a 5th month-spring rice yield in excess of 40 quintals of paddy per hectare. In 10 days, as a result of closely linking the emulation movement to the implementation of the new contracts, Ha Bac planted thousands of hectares of summer soybeans. The Tan Moc Cooperative in Luc Ngan District has planted nearly 500 hectares of soybeans. In Vinh Phu Province, although unfavorable weather was encountered and the yield of rice was low, the amount of area under the cultivation of subsidiary food crops and industrial crops increased. The strength that the province has in forestry has been developed upon and both afforestation and livestock production have developed compared to the same period of time last year.

In all six provinces, both contributions toward grain and food product obligations and the sale of industrial products have been carried out rapidly and reached higher levels than in previous years. By means of shifting to other products and making full use of local raw materials, many enterprises have produced new consumer and export goods. The norms on capital construction, cultural activities, public health activities, education, the induction of youths and the sending of people to build new economic zones have been exceeded by significant amounts compared to previously.

During the final 6 months of the year, the six provinces in the lowlands and midlands of Bac Bo will continue to develop each potential of the locality in order to develop production and meet some of their people's needs for food, clothing, writing paper and medicine. In the immediate future, the provinces will be transplanting all their 10th month rice and concentrating on weeding, applying mud, practicing intensive cultivation and guarding against and combating waterlogging and flooding in an effort to record the highest 10th month rice yield ever.

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### COAL MINES EXTEND SCOPE OF EXPLOITATION, RAISE OUTPUT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Sep 82 p 1

[ Article: "Na Duong and Cao Son Mines Extend Scope of Exploitation and Raise Volume of Earth and Rocks Removed and Coal Output" ]

[Text] Due to the increasing need to supply coal to cement factories, at Na Duong mine positive steps have been made and economic and technical measures taken to quickly increase the coal-exploiting pace, including reorganizing the production line, improving leadership and adopting different forms of commendation and reward to encourage emulation for raising labor productivity. In the first 6 months of 1982, the mine produced 41,000 tons of coal, including 38,000 tons of washed coal, or 101.44 percent of its plan goal, 4 times as much as its production in the same period last year.

Its cadres and workers made urgent preparations for coping with the difficulties caused by rains and storms in the third quarter in order to maintain the same pace of production. As an immediate action, it did well the job of accepting new equipment, provided good maintenance and repairs of the means of transportation and tried always to have 90-95 percent of its vehicles and machines operating properly at the work site. It has been getting prepared to extend the scope of exploitation so as to fulfill the 1983 plan, which will double the goal of this year's plan.

The Cao Son coal mine improved its organization, exploited its labor potential and further increased the capacity of equipment, vehicles and machines. Its work sites, shops, offices and professional sections reexamined the size of their work force, classified and determined their staffs along the line of specialties and ensured good work quality. The cases of wrong jobs for wrong people were solved and new arrangement was made. The mine opened classes to train cadres in job positions and responsibilities of team leaders, foremen and managers to be in charge of professional desks. Taking advantage of the assistance of Soviet technicians, it provided on-the-job training for operators of power shovels, power drills and large trucks.

As it was facing difficulties in connection with materials, the mine actively restored the common machine parts and extended the relations with other enterprises, which it requested to supply such hard-to-find parts as ball bearings running at the speed of 6,000 RPM, drills capable of perforating rocks of F15 and F16 hardness, etc. As a result, the coefficient of operation of both vehicles and machines was increased. Three broken earth-removing vehicles had just been repaired and put back to use in time to help repair roads following heavy rains. The mine concentrated its manpower on making a 200-meter opening west of seam 151 to extend the coal-removing area where the initial estimate of coal deposit is 50,000 tons and on drilling secondary holes for explosives into the hard rocks at seams 185 and 170 to further facilitate removal and extraction. The transportation units saved fuels by adhering better to technical programs and practices. For September Cao Son mine is striving to attain the average coal-extracting capacity of 2,000 tons and to carry to the dump yard 10,000 cubic meters of earth and rocks a day.

5598

CSO: 4209/3

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### MINERAL DISCOVERIES REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "The New Achievements of the Geological Unions"]

[Text] The various geological unions are urgently exploring for various types of bituminous coal, pyrite, tin and so forth and preparing the conditions for putting these mines into small-scale operation at an early date. In the course of their explorations, the unions have mined and collected 12,530 tons of anthracite coal, bituminous coal and so forth.

Geological Union Number 3, which is one of the four unions that met and exceeded its drilling and digging plan quota for the first 6 months of the year and is operating at the Na Sung Coal Mine in Lai Chau Province, has found reserves in the mine five times larger than were initially projected and has completed the documents needed to support the designing of mine area number 1 and put it into use in 1983. The union has collected 500 tons of bituminous coal in this mining area and promptly supplied it to the railroad sector. At the Cam Village mine, together with the Cam Village 1 and Cam Village 2 areas which the Soviet Union is helping us to design, the geological unions have found and verified the Cam Village 3 area, which increases the bituminous coal reserves of the entire mine. Geological Union Number 3 has also affirmed the existence of a number of new coal and pyrite ore deposits in Ba Vi (Hanoi) and prepared the documents needed to support the exploration and development of these deposits. In the process of drawing up area maps, Geological Union Number 4 discovered a pyrite mine in southwest Hue. This is an ore that is needed to produce superphosphate fertilizer.

The drilling teams of Geological Union Number 9 are intensifying their search for anthracite coal in the mines along the northern Mao Xhe vein, drilling 120 to 150 meters and even as much as 200 meters per month and preparing all the conditions needed to put this mine area into use in 1983.

In Quang Nam-Da Nang, group 501 (Geological Union Number 5) has determined the existence of a new vein of coal in the middle mountain slope, which contains about 10 million tons of coal, thereby opening the possibility of supporting local industry well.

Geological Union Number 1 has discovered tin deposits along the Nguyen Binh River and resolved technical problems involved in deep drilling in order to take samples of tin ore in the Nam Kep area of Cao Bang. In Trieng Village in Nghe Tinh Province, the Tin Union has found a large ore deposit.

7809

CSO: 4209/496

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### DECISION READJUSTS TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT

BK031704 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Oct 82

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 3 October]

[Text] In today's issue, NHAN DAN carries on its front page a Council of Ministers decision on the readjustment of management and the organization of production within the communications and transportation sector. The decision points out:

The function of state administrative management over rail, road, maritime and river transportation and over communications and transportation industry production is entrusted to the Ministry of Communications and Transportation. The Ministry of Communications and Transportation shall provide guidance in the reorganization of the railways general department, the maritime transport general department, the river transport general department, the truck transport department and the road management department. The engineering department shall operate in accordance with the profit-and-loss business accounting system and have the same authority for distribution as the federation of transport enterprises or the federation of production enterprises. Also, the various departments within the general departments shall be dissolved.

On the basis of ensuring uniform management, it is necessary to gradually carry out a division of labor and decentralize management over transportation within the communications and transportation sector and between the communications and transportation sectors and other economic sectors.

The Council of Ministers then decides on the division of transport labor within the communications and transportation sector, on the division of transport labor between the communications and transportation sectors and other economic sectors, on the relations between owners of goods and owners of means of transportation and on the division of labor in building and managing communications projects.

Concerning the division of transport labor within the communications and transportation sector, the decision says:

The central communications and transportation sector shall be chiefly in charge of the transportation of goods and passengers by rail, sea and air.

The central river transport force shall be in charge of transportation on the main channels and lines and of transit shipment to Kampuchea. The central truck transport force shall be in charge of transportation to the border and mountain areas and areas not accessible by river, rail and sea, and of transit shipment to Laos and Kampuchea.

The local communications and transportation sector shall be in charge of the transportation of goods and passengers by river, land and coastal water. Localities that have surplus interprovincial and north-south transport operations as assigned by the Ministry of Communications and Transportation to assist localities lacking in transportation capacity.

CSO: 4209/23



## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### RATIONS FOR WAR INVALIDS, DEMOBILIZED SOLDIERS FIXED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 23 Jul 82 pp 3, 4

[Answer to Reader Column: "Policy on Supply of Goods to Wounded and Sick Soldiers, Demobilized and Reassigned Military Personnel, and Families of War Heroes"]

[Text] On 16 July 1982, the Ministry of Home Trade promulgated Circular No 10/NT to guide the implementation of decision No 105/HDBT of 25 June 1982 of the Council of Ministers on the "system of commodity supply and temporary allowances to wounded and sick soldiers, demobilized and reassigned military personnel, and families of war heroes".

#### I. Recipients of and Criteria for Commodity Supply

1. Wounded and sick soldiers whose degree of injury or infirmity and loss of working ability is under 61 percent and who have returned home to live with their families: If residing in the urban areas of a municipality or city, they will be supplied with meat (or fat or cooking oil), sugar, fuel and each a coupon for the purchase of 5 meters of fabric (for the 1981-82 period).

2. Children of war heroes whose fathers or mothers are still living, who have not yet reached the working age or who are of working age but are still attending schools or are disabled: If living in the urban areas of a municipality or city, they will receive supplies just as dependents of manual and office workers with the following standards: meat, fuel and each a coupon for the purchase of 4 meters of fabric (for the 1981-82 period).

If they are less than 72-month old, they will be issued each a food ration coupon of Category TR and a coupon for the purchase of 4 meters of fabric.

If living in the urban areas, they will be supplied with sugar and each a coupon for the purchase of 4 meters of fabric.

3. Fathers, mothers, wives or husbands of war heroes who are getting old and weak, who are unable to work, who are aged over 60 (male) and 55 (female) and who can still rely on some relatives: If living in the urban areas of a municipality or city, they will be supplied with meat, sugar, fuel and each a coupon for the purchase of 4 meters of fabric.

If living in the rural areas, they will receive each a coupon for the purchase of 4 meters of fabric.

4. Demobilized military personnel living in the urban areas of a municipality or city in the first 6 months following their demobilization: They will be supplied with meat, sugar and fuel.

## II. Selling Prices

Selling prices are the same as those fixed for the goods supplied to manual and office workers.

## III. Supply Procedures

The Commercial Service will entrust commercial bureaus in precincts and districts with the task of making a list of recipients of ration stamps and coupons and of commodity supplies by relying on the list of persons who receive money allowances from the war invalids and social welfare sector and whose names appear on household registration books (if living in the urban areas of a municipality or city). In particular, for the first 6 months following their demobilization, demobilized military personnel are entitled to supplies on presentation of their demobilization certificates and under the condition that their names have been entered on their family registration books. The supply of each kind of commodity and the issuance of ration stamps and coupons will be effected as follows:

1. Fabrics--The above recipients (except demobilized military personnel) will be issued each an entire fabric purchase coupon according to the standards set for the 2-year period of 1981-82.
2. Food products--If living in the urban areas of a municipality, recipients will be issued food coupons of the N or TR category designed for dependents of manual and office workers.
3. Fuel--In the urban areas of a municipality or city, this commodity will be distributed according to the formula applied to dependents of manual and office workers.
4. Sugar--Wounded and sick soldiers whose degree of injury or infirmity and loss of working ability is under 60 percent and who are living in the rural areas as well as war heroes' children residing in the rural areas are entitled to buy sugar according to a list certified by a war invalids and social welfare committee at the precinct or district level.

--Recipients residing in the urban areas of a municipality or city who have been issued coupons of the N or TR category are entitled to buy sugar according to the standards stated on these coupons.

--Concerning especially the wounded and sick soldiers whose degree of injury or infirmity and loss of working ability is under 60 percent and who are residing in the urban areas of a municipality or city, they are entitled to buy--apart from the sugar bought in the quantity stated on the

category-N coupon--the remaining amount (of 0.25 kg per month) according to a list certified by a commercial bureau at a precinct or district level just as in the case of recipients living in the rural areas.

Owing to the limited volume of goods available, the above-mentioned recipients are entitled to buy their sugar rations whenever their respective localities have sugar to sell to manual and office workers.

Implementation period: Fabric purchase coupons will be issued in their entirety for the 2-year (1981-82) ration. As for food products, fuel and sugar, once formalities have been carried out to supply them in a given month, rations must be drawn only for that specific month without any retroactive effect. The Commercial Service will try to complete supply formalities quickly so that recipients may have enough time to buy by the end of July.

--As for recipients managed by the war invalids and social welfare sector as stipulated in Article 5 of Decision No 218-CP of 29 May 1981 of the Council of Ministers, the regulations currently in force will apply.

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## POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

### BETTER ORGANIZATION OF POPULATION RELOCATION ADVOCATED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 29 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Vuong Guoc, acting chairman of the Committee for the Promotion of New Economic Zones: "Concentrate All Forms of Motivation, Apply Various Policies and Implement the State-and-People-Work-Together Motto in order to Fulfill the Plan to Move People to New Economic Zones"]

[Text] As of 16 May, the city has moved out 160 households with 725 members including 308 laborers to build new economic zones. Since the beginning of this year, the Committee for the Promotion of New Economic Zones has maintained and developed this movement while shifting from motivating the people to go to build new economic zones in Lam Dong to distributing the labor force and population among new economic zones throughout the country. Over the past 6 months, we have tried to overcome the following difficulties:

#### 1. Unstable Organization and Nonuniform Leadership

In October 1981, the Central Steering Committee for Labor and Population Distribution was founded, marking a very rational step forward in developing and guiding the task of building new economic zones. However, the committee has not yet become stable from the organizational point of view in the first 6 months of 1982. Moreover, while the working organs of the committee were not yet perfected, the New Land Opening and New Economic Zone Building General Department (Ministry of Agriculture) was relieved of the duty to exercise specific guidance and the Labor Mobilization Department was founded. Since the responsibilities of the central steering organ has not yet been defined clearly, there has been some organizational confusion in various localities. Hanoi city has also been affected by the [lack of a] specific definition of the function of the new economic sector so that some grassroots units (such as Hai Ba Trung and Hoan Kiem Precincts) have merged the new economic committee with the labor bureau. Owing to this organizational instability, the sector's cadres do not have their mind at ease in carrying out their tasks and this has also affected a number of key leading comrades in precincts and districts.

The sector's cadres have also had a hard time in their livelihood because of this organizational instability, because of the delayed transfer of funds to defray working expenditures, because of an occasional shortage of money and materials and also because of the disproportion between appropriations for working expenditures and those for professional ones.

## 2. Imperfection and Change of Policies

The state has promulgated and applied many policies to help the people go to build new economic zones, thus showing its concern about the material and moral life of people going to build a new life and homeland according to Resolution No 95-CP, Decision No 14-HDBT and Directive No 18 of the Municipal Party Committee Standing Committee. However, the promulgated policies have proven unstable and been changed frequently. The newly promulgated policies require the installations whose population are going to leave to shoulder greater responsibilities for them by applying the state-and-people-work-together motto. At present, prices are fluctuating and all the expenses to be incurred by the [outgoing] people are increasing. To solve the people's difficulties promptly prior to their departure, many localities have used their new economic funds and capital accumulation funds and have motivated economic installations to provide additional support. For example, Dan Phuong District has granted 200 dong and 100 kgs of paddy to each departing citizen. Me Linh District has given each departing citizen 100 kgs of paddy and 100 dong (at least 50 kgs of paddy even if the grant has to be deducted from his debts); moreover, the district has either remitted debts or authorized a delayed payment of debts, settled the problem of working days in justice and helped the people liquidate their property and crops. This constitutes a relatively satisfactory support to the people prior to their departure when they are faced with material and moral difficulties. In addition, precincts and districts have aided cooperatives in new economic zones by giving them capital to develop production and to help people if they are faced with difficulties arising from the fact that production has not yet become stable. Dan Phuong, Hoai Duc and Thach That Districts have granted a sum of 50,000, 50,000 and 20,000 dong respectively. Generally speaking, the various localities have given some aid--either large or small and under the form of money or goods in kind--to the new economic zones.

## 3. Limited Possibilities Concerning Population Relocation Regions

Another reason why the results obtained over the first 6 months of this year are not great and commensurate with the [relocation] movement's requirements is the failure to make timely preparations in the relocation regions.

--The Lam Dong economic zone has failed to make preparations and create the necessary conditions in time to welcome the incoming people. When people were about to leave their homeland, we and the Committee for the Building of the Lam Dong New Economic Zone had not yet worked out a uniform plan to welcome the incomers so that there was no dwelling house and production land available (virgin land was not yet opened, level and plowed). As a result, the outgoing people who had sold their houses and property had to postpone their departure and met with further difficulties--which [badly] affected their enthusiasm.

In view of this situation, it is necessary to open new population relocation regions and especially to apply the method of allowing people to go to areas familiar to them. Since the beginning of this year, the Committee for the



Promotion of New Economic Zones has applied this population relocation method in conjunction with various precincts and districts and has allowed these localities to take the initiative in going out to conduct research. In particular, the new economic agency has set up three research teams to go and establish relations with the provinces of Son La, Hoang Lien Son, Vinh Phu and Ha Tuyen. All of the districts in the friendly provinces have agreed to welcome the Hanoi people but the provincial level has disagreed under the pretext that the central level has not designated which areas in these provinces as relocation centers for the Hanoi people and that consequently the delimitation of people's reception areas has not yet been completed. Therefore, only 43 households have so far been relocated by this method.

As for the conduct of affairs for the last 6 months of this year, we will concentrate all forms of motivation, apply all policies and implement the state-and-people-work-together motto to fulfill the 1982 plan norm by trying to relocate a further 410 households.

--To fulfill the plan, our immediate task is to consolidate our organization: We will promptly reorganize the sector's mechanism according to the system of the Central Steering Committee for Labor and Population Distribution and will coordinate with the Municipal Organizational Committee to consider the assignment of cadres from the municipal to precinct and district level in order to form a network of operational organs at the grassroots level capable of fulfilling the sector's task.

--Population relocation areas will be prepared: In conjunction with the Committee for the Building of the Lam Dong New Economic Zone, we will formulate a uniform program and plan to transfer people in the last 6 months of this year and in early 1983, to make preparations to welcome people in this zone and especially to make dwelling houses and production lands available to the people and for the various sectors to carry out their activities and promote the people's life. These tasks must be completed by the end of August so that people may be relocated in time.

A proposal will be made to the Central Steering Committee for Labor and Population Distribution to entrust the relocation regions to Hanoi according to Resolution No 254; at the same time, we will work with the five provinces concerned to create conditions for districts to formulate a uniform plan to welcome and transfer people (Phuc Tho District will work with Than Uyen District, Hoang Lien Son Province; the two districts of Hoai Duc and Dan Phuong will work with the two districts of Mai Son and Son Ma in Son La Province; Thach That District will work with Da Oai District in Lam Dong Province; and Ba Dinh Precinct will work with Huu Lung District in Lang Son Province); we will also direct precincts and districts to perform administrative and transportation formalities to make it convenient for the people's households to go separately one by one.

In conjunction with the Agricultural and Water Conservancy Services, the Planning Committee will study a plan to zone Ba Vi District, take into account the characteristics of densely populated villages and villages which



need to receive more people, and also consider various production organization forms, production scales and business targets in order to promote the implementation of the people relocation plan at the end of this year and to envisage the application of this working method in the coming ones.

--A fund for new economic zones will be raised: The entire city will draw experiences from districts which have raised and used such a fund and will work with the sectors concerned to carry out the city's task most satisfactorily.

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## POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

### EDITORIAL REVIEWS POPULATION RELOCATION IN PAST 6 MONTHS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Try to Overfulfill Norm for Population Relocation to New Economic Zones"]

[Text] As of June 1982, grassroots units have moved to the new economic zones 160 households with 725 people including 308 laborers, fulfilling nearly 40 percent of the plan. This achievement is the result of great efforts in the face of great difficulties with grain, materials and capital coupled with changes in organizational methods and policies. Dan Phuong has emerged from among other districts in the city and has taken the lead in implementing the method of mixing [outgoing people with those living in other areas] (39 out of a total of 41 outgoing households); Phuc Tho and Hoai Duc Districts are also planning to relocate their people by this method. For the first time this year, Me Linh has sent the largest number of households (49) to Lam Dong.

Over the recent past, grassroots units have applied three methods of moving people to new economic zones. The first method is to go to the concentrated new economic zones in Lam Dong—a method from which our city has drawn experiences and which it has applied according to a sound pattern. The second method allows migrants to go and mix with people in any other region familiar or convenient to them; this method has made it possible to relocate people under favorable conditions and with less expenditures. The third method consists in organizing the opening of new lands and the reclamation of fallow ones in some rural districts (Ba Vi and Soc Son) in order fully to use local potentials in labor and land to accelerate production development (this method has just been applied).

Good results have been obtained by applying the above-mentioned population relocation methods and by implementing various policies, especially the state-and-people-work-together slogan. In the past 5 months, the state has spent about 449,000 dong (in transportation and medicines) and the people have contributed 674,000 dong (in rice and cash) to help the migrants—not to mention the fact that every cooperative has supplied an additional amount of grain and money to the migrants, settled their work-points in equity, granted families in straitened circumstances the permission to postpone payment of debts or even remitted their debts...

From now to the end of the year, the city will have to continue to move out about 250 households more to fulfill the plan norm. The initial successes won in the first 6 months of this year are the reinforcement and consolidation of the new economic sector from the organizational point of view; the creation of new trends toward relocation regions; the promulgation, in matters of policy, of the resolution of the Municipal People's Committee on the raising of a new economic fund; and, concerning the morale of the people, their enthusiastic readiness to go and build new homelands. Therefore, our city has good prospects of fulfilling its mission.

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## POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

### BRIEFS

PEOPLE RELOCATED--In the first 6 months of 1982, Hanoi moved to the new economic zones 160 households with a population of 725 including 308 laborers--of whom 41 households with 173 members including 87 laborers left to mix with people in cooperatives in various provinces. The grain and money contributed by the people to aid the migrants amounted to 48 tons of rice and 194,000 dong while the assistance given by the state under the form of transportation and medicines came to about 449,000 dong. By the end of June 1982--that is, throughout 1981 and in the first 6 months of 1982--, 626 households with a population of 3,762 including 2,870 laborers have gone to the new economic zones, fulfilling 58, 75 and 62 percent of the plan norms for the number of households, people and laborers respectively. Of 41 households going out to mix with people in other localities, 39 came from Dan Phuong District while the remainder went to the new economic zones in Lam Dong. From 1976 to 1980, 2,625 households with a population of 13,125 including 6,977 laborers moved out to mix with people in 6 provinces, 13 districts and 37 local cooperatives. Also in the same period, over 15,000 people including more than 9,000 laborers went to build the new economic zones in Lam Dong with the intention of settling there for a long time to earn their living. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 29 Jul 82 p 3] 9332

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